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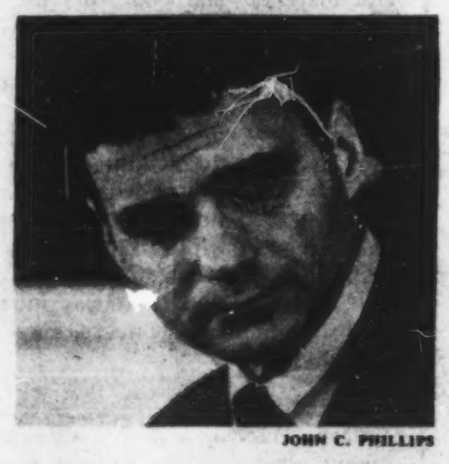
News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Economists say the theory and practice of their discipline are undergoing the most serious questioning since the 1930's. Story on Page 3.



JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Ralph Nader (above) has charged the Educational Testing Service with making "false and unsubstantiated" claims. Story on Page 5.

An unexpected decline in black enrollments has hindered college desegregation in five Southern states. Story on Page 15.

The co-deans of Antioch University's law school have been fired in a dispute over the financial management of the school. Story on Page 11.

An organization devoted to the teachings of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon has been accused of misleading students invited to a "leadership" seminar. Story on Page 2.

Academic exchanges with the Soviet Union are expected to continue despite the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Story on Page 9.

An analysis of a college-admissions test in China indicates that high-school students there may lag behind American students in several areas. Story on Page 9.

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Federal Court Orders FBI to Halt Destruction of Files

Judge takes action after finding that government archivists have failed to prevent loss of materials important to historians and to alleged victims of agency's abuses

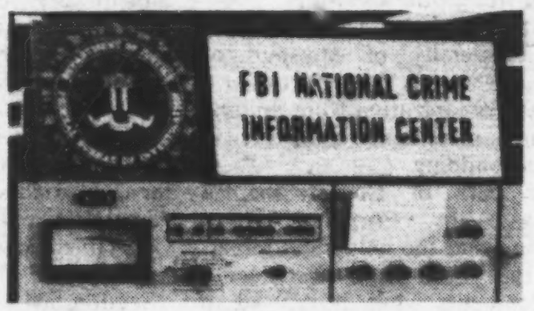
By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

A district-court judge has ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation not to destroy any more of its files, saying government archivists were allowing the destruction of material important to historians and to alleged victims of F.B.I. abuses.

Not only did archivists fail to carry out their legal responsibilities to preserve such material, they also acquiesced in "F.B.I. measures to escape the burdens of the Freedom of Information Act by disposing of some of its files," said Judge Harold H. Greene of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia in ordering the temporary halt.

"The evidence before the court shows that the Archivist [of the United States] and those under his supervision have failed for a period of over 30 years adequately to carry out" their responsibilities to oversee which files were destroyed and which were



retained by the F.B.I., Judge Greene said.

Several federal laws give the National Archives the responsibility of monitoring the destruction and preservation of files by all federal agencies.

Besides issuing a preliminary injunction ordering the halt in destruction of F.B.I. files, Judge Greene directed the bureau and the National Archives to produce, within 90 days, "detailed records-retention plans and schedules, encompassing both headquarters and field-office files."

He said the plans should be "based on inspection of F.B.I. files by trained archivists and historians."

The judge must approve the plans before they can take effect.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said officials had not decided whether to appeal the ruling.

Until 1978, although they approved the F.B.I.'s proposals for destroying or retaining documents, the government archivists did not see a single F.B.I. file, said Judge Greene. "All decisions were made on the basis of representations of the F.B.I.—representations which . . . were in some respects incorrect, and in all respects unverified," the judge said.

Some employees of the National Archives testified that they could appraise "F.B.I. record-retention and destruction plans" without seeing the documents involved.

"The court finds those representations

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Canadian Universities Are Swamped with Inquiries from Iranians in U.S.

By Ken Whittingham

MONTREAL

Iranian students in the United States have been flooding Canadian immigration offices with requests for information about transferring to colleges and universities in Canada.

No official statistics have been released, but Canadian government spokesmen confirm that requests for visa applications have soared since Iranian militants occupied the U. S. embassy in Teheran in November.

Many Canadian universities have been swamped with calls and letters requesting information about transfers. A spokesman at the University of Alberta said the university had been getting from 6 to 12 calls daily from worried Iranians in the United States. Normally, the university gets only three or four inquiries a month, he added.

From 6 to 60

At the University of Calgary, officials recently reported that the number of inquiries from Iranians had increased from 6 in one week to 60 the next.

In a two-week period in December, Bishop's University in Quebec received letters from 30 Iranians. Normally, said Greg Marcotte, director of admissions, the university receives about five inquiries from Iranians each year.

Not only do large numbers of Iranians face deportation from the United States—American immigration officials put the number as high as 8,500—but many who are in "good standing" at American universities apparently are afraid to remain in the United States.

While no one is willing to say how many Iranians might eventually transfer to Canadian institutions, some officials have put the figure as high as several thousand.

Government officials have thus far rejected any thought of restricting the entry of Iranians as a means of supporting the American position in the Teheran crisis.

Ron Atkey, Canada's Minister of Immigration, has said Iranians will be treated like other foreign students. Each application will be judged on its own merits, he added.

Mr. Atkey rejected a suggestion made last month in the House of Commons that Iranian students be barred altogether until the American hostages in Teheran are released.

1,454 in Canada

As of December 1, 1,454 Iranian students were legally enrolled at all levels of education in Canada—most of them at colleges and universities. As a group, Iranians form the sixth largest contingent of foreign students in the country.

While normal immigration procedures were being followed for the Iranians applying from the United States, a spokesman for the immigration department said last week that the department was demanding "ironclad guarantees" from the Iranians that they have sufficient funds to support themselves.

Canadian law prohibits foreign students from taking part-time jobs to supplement their incomes, and immigration officials fear that U. S. authorities may freeze whatever funds the Iranians have in the

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

1,212 Iranian Students Admitted Since Crisis

WASHINGTON

The federal government admitted 1,212 Iranian students to the United States between November 14 and December 31.

During the same period, immigration officials conducted a nationwide search for Iranian students who were here illegally, and began deportation proceedings against 6,784 students found in violation of their visas.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the visas for most of the new arrivals probably had been processed before the takeover of the U. S. embassy in Teheran.

FACT-FILE

Scientific and Technical Articles by U.S. Scientists and Engineers

Field and type of research	U. S. total 1973	U. S. total 1977	Colleges and universities 1973 Number	1973 Per cent of U. S. total	1977 Number	1977 Per cent of U. S. total
Biology						
Basic research	7,485	6,862	5,474	73%	5,218	76%
Applied Research	3,667	3,042	2,259	62%	1,951	64%
Biomedicine						
Basic research	15,481	15,538	11,869	77%	12,176	78%
Applied Research	640	648	451	70%	451	70%
Chemistry						
Basic research	9,861	8,418	7,046	71%	6,143	73%
Applied Research	705	558	189	27%	132	24%
Clinical medicine						
Basic research	12,596	13,088	8,450	67%	9,088	69%
Applied Research	19,967	20,334	12,331	62%	13,033	64%
Earth and space sciences						
Basic research	5,067	4,203	3,500	69%	3,047	72%
Applied Research	524	607	270	52%	300	49%
Engineering and technology						
Basic research	879	919	318	36%	287	31%
Applied Research	11,074	9,158	4,397	40%	3,583	39%
Mathematics						
Basic research	3,650	2,728	3,405	93%	2,523	92%
Applied Research	476	384	377	79%	319	83%
Physics						
Basic research	11,293	10,500	7,079	63%	6,574	63%
Applied Research	417	487	159	38%	198	41%
Psychology						
Basic research	2,332	1,893	2,061	88%	1,719	91%
Applied Research	3,207	3,057	2,722	85%	2,576	84%

U. S. Scientific and Technical Articles in Foreign Journals

Field	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Biology	1,660	1,711	1,999	2,180	2,049
Biomedicine	4,124	4,092	4,098	4,544	4,306
Chemistry	2,346	2,342	2,107	1,970	2,018
Clinical medicine	4,695	4,850	5,000	4,854	4,975
Earth and space sciences	1,200	1,131	996	1,109	1,126
Engineering and technology	1,382	1,338	1,195	1,255	1,302
Mathematics	1,089	1,010	1,005	1,035	855
Physics	2,661	2,702	2,513	2,516	2,742
Psychology	784	695	591	728	779
All fields	**19,941**	**19,871**	**19,504**	**20,191**	**20,152**

Foreign Scientific and Technical Articles in U. S. Journals

Field	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Biology	2,013	1,889	1,865	1,803	1,971
Biomedicine	4,148	4,340	5,144	5,154	5,377
Chemistry	5,484	5,700	6,270	7,062	6,583
Clinical medicine	6,794	6,867	6,882	7,560	7,923
Earth and space sciences	1,284	1,204	1,108	1,170	1,146
Engineering and technology	3,723	3,611	3,748	3,618	3,848
Mathematics	861	907	974	1,087	1,067
Physics	4,118	4,384	4,434	5,048	5,143
Psychology	845	859	817	853	895
All fields	**29,270**	**29,761**	**31,242**	**33,355**	**33,953**

U. S. Share of World Production of Scientific and Technical Articles

Field	1974 Number	1974 Per cent of world total	1975 Number	1975 Per cent of world total	1976 Number	1976 Per cent of world total	1977 Number	1977 Per cent of world total
Biology	10,700	46%	10,400	45%	10,573	44%	9,904	42%
Biomedicine	15,607	38%	15,901	39%	16,271	39%	16,197	39%
Chemistry	9,867	22%	9,222	22%	9,337	22%	8,852	22%
Clinical medicine	31,691	43%	31,334	43%	32,920	43%	33,516	43%
Earth and space sciences	5,371	47%	4,975	44%	5,537	46%	5,197	45%
Engineering and technology	11,088	42%	10,431	41%	10,346	41%	10,081	40%
Mathematics	3,797	46%	3,652	44%	3,484	43%	3,112	41%
Physics	11,945	33%	11,363	32%	11,502	31%	10,995	30%
Psychology	5,694	75%	5,155	75%	5,292	74%	5,102	74%
All fields	**105,760**	**39%**	**102,432**	**38%**	**105,262**	**38%**	**102,955**	**38%**

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Allan Nairn, author of the report on E.T.S.

Nader

Continued from Preceding Page

lyzing practices at individual campuses and "making them the subject of community-wide debate." It called for public meetings to examine such questions as:

▶ "How important are the tests in the admissions process? What are the actual formulas used for determining admissions, and how heavily do these weight the tests? How does the school take into account the tendency of the tests to distribute scores systematically along class and ethnic lines?"

▶ "Who is excluded through reliance on the tests?"

▶ "What does the institution claim to gain from requiring the test and using it in the manner it does?"

In addition, the Nader report called for colleges and universities, rather than test takers, to bear the costs of the tests.

The Educational Testing Service has often responded to criticisms of its tests by acknowledging that they are less-than-perfect devices whose scores are subject to misuse and should not be the sole basis for admissions decisions.

"I think that any institution that is using the scores on any of these tests to the exclusion of other information is doing a very bad job of admissions," Mr. Turnbull said last week.

Test Reforms Proposed

The Nader report suggested that a number of ideas for test reform—already proposed internally at E.T.S., but never acted upon there—would form the initial basis for a "sweeping challenge" to E.T.S.'s current testing system.

The ideas included full disclosure of S.A.T. questions and answers, "abandonment of the claim to be measuring global constructs such as 'scholastic aptitude,' " and phasing out the S.A.T. in favor of various "diagnostic instruments" to measure particular skills or competencies.

The E.T.S. and several of its clients recently published a list of "public-interest principles" that they said were designed to provide more information to students, parents, and researchers; insure proper use of the tests; and guarantee students the right to challenge their test-scores.

Mr. Nairn dismissed the principles, saying, "They just say openness and accountability are good. But E.T.S. is still against truth-in-testing laws and is still trying to gut the New York law. Until it changes its lobbying stance, the principles can't be seen as more than a political move."

Although the Nader report is probably the most concentrated published attack to date on the Educational Testing Service and its leading products, much of the material cited in the report has appeared elsewhere. The report contains hundreds of references to previous research findings, technical documents, E.T.S. policy statements, and interviews with past and present E.T.S. officials, among other testing specialists. Many of the documents are 5 to 10 years old.

Nevertheless, the report's cumulative effect is to present a detailed and often unflattering portrait of E.T.S. as a powerful force in shaping both educational institutions and the lives of people who seek admission to them.

Mr. Nader, who has long been publicly at odds with the agency, said in the report's preface that E.T.S. had reacted to his investigation with pervasive "fear and secrecy"—and with an "even greater siege mentality" than he had encountered in earlier consumer-oriented studies of General Motors and other profit-making corporations.

The report also strongly criticized the role of E.T.S. tests in influencing law-school admissions.

The Law School Admission Test, it said, has enabled E.T.S. to become "the primary arbiter of who [will] . . . be permitted to enter the American legal profession." But it said the test, which has often been "the single most important factor in ranking a pool of applicants," has questionable validity and has "not been found to be associated with the ability to practice law."

The report predicted that the opposition of testing interests was "not likely to roll back the gains" made so far by the testing-reform movement.

"The rise of the truth-in-testing movement sets the stage for the emergence of a new national issue," the report said.

It cited a "confidential" memo Mr. Turnbull had sent to his senior staff in 1978. In it, the E.T.S. president is quoted as acknowledging that, "although many of the criticisms grow out of ignorance and some are wrong, others have substance. Moreover, the furor is widespread and shows no signs of going away."

Mr. Turnbull also is known to have been concerned for several years about the potential effects of the Nader investigation on E.T.S.

In the spring of 1977, after meeting the consumer advocate for the first time, Mr. Turnbull told *The Chronicle* that he was anticipating a strong attack.

"Any time Nader forces attack an organization like E.T.S.," he remarked, "the organization will suffer, regardless of the merits of the argument."

Copies of the 554-page report, *The Reign of ETS: The Corporation that Makes Up Minds*, are available for $30 from the Learning Research Project, P.O. Box 19312, Washington 20036.

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CHRONICLE of Higher Education

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The attitudes of freshmen toward money and success changed dramatically during the last decade—particularly those of female students. Story on Page 3 and a Fact-File comparing students' attitudes on Pages 4-5.

A federal judge has barred enforcement of parts of New York State's "truth in testing" law in connection with the Medical College Admission Test. Story on Page 2.

President Carter is gaining grudging support from college athletic groups for his proposed boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow. Story on Page 6.

The exile of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov by Soviet officials may threaten academic and scientific exchanges between the U.S.S.R. and the West. Story on Page 7.

Shock waves still are reverberating in university circles in Britain from the disclosure that a prominent art historian once spied for Russia. Story on Page 7.

Congress's crowded agenda for its new session includes bills to guide future federal support for student-aid programs and for medical and nursing schools. Story on Page 13.

The Veterans Administration is weighing a plan for settling a dispute with colleges over payment of GI Bill benefits. Story on Page 14.

Brief descriptions of 322 undergraduate textbooks published for the current academic year appear on Pages 19-24.

Research grants recently awarded to colleges and universities by the National Institutes of Health appear on Pages 27-28.

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Carnegie Panel Says Enrollment Declines Will Create a 'New Academic Revolution'

In final report, council says next 20 years will bring threats to colleges' quality, integrity

By Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

The "demographic depression" of the next two decades will lead to declines in undergraduate enrollment of from 5 to 15 per cent and bring fundamental changes to many American colleges and universities, according to the final report of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.

Although the report, released at a news conference here last week, does not paint as gloomy a picture of that depression as some other recent reports have done, it says the problems will be serious enough to threaten the survival of some colleges and universities and the quality and integrity of others.

Excerpts from the final report of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education begin on Page 9.

By the year 2000, the Carnegie Council says, those problems will have radically altered the makeup of many institutions of higher education.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Clark Kerr, right, retiring head of Carnegie Council, in Washington last week with Ernest L. Boyer, Jr., new president of Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.

Changes in Predictions

The council's chairman, Clark Kerr, said last week that changes in the international situation could significantly affect its predictions on enrollments at colleges and universities.

"One of the great unknowns is what is going to happen to military service," he said. The council opposes the reinstatement of the draft (see story below).

"A new academic revolution is upon us," the council's report says. "In the 1960's, the revolution consisted of many institutions trying to become research universities and mostly failing. In the 1980's and 1990's, it will take more and more the form of following the long-time example of the community colleges in adjusting to the market, and often succeeding.

"Excellence was the theme. Now it is survival. Institutions were trading up; now they are trading down."

By the year 2000, the council says, colleges and universities will enroll "more women than men, as many people over 21 as 21 and under, [and] nearly as many part-time as full-time attendees." A quarter of

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

President Asks for Legislation Requiring 18-to-26-Year-Olds to Register for Draft

WASHINGTON

President Carter said last week he would ask Congress to pass legislation requiring youths aged 18 to 26 to register for the military draft.

The President made his announcement, reversing the Administration's previous opposition to draft registration in peacetime, in his annual State of the Union address, delivered to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night amid growing international tensions following the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

"I will send legislation and budget proposals to the Congress next month so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise," Mr. Carter said.

"I am convinced that our volunteer forces are adequate for our current defense needs. I hope that it will not become necessary to reimpose the draft.

"However, we must be prepared for that possibility. For this reason, I have determined that the Selective Service System must now be revitalized."

Military-age youths could not actually be drafted or inducted without an act of Congress.

Congressional support for a return to the draft is uncertain, but a bill to reinstitute registration was approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee last summer. The measure, S 109, was considered in a closed session on the Senate floor last September, but was not brought to a final vote.

Congressional sentiment on the issue has probably hardened in light of recent international developments, said Barry W. Lynn, chairman of the Committee Against Registration for the Draft. "There is going to be massive resistance" to registration, Mr. Lynn predicted.

In calling for registration, the Administration is "succumbing to the militaristic mood" of the country, said Joel Packer, until recently legislative director of the United States Student Association. "We have no problems with the idea of preparing to mobilize in the event of war, but registration is inappropriate right now."

President Carter's decision was announced while the White House staff was still conducting a Congressionally mandated study on the draft.

The Administration's report on the costs and feasibility of reviving the registration, examination, and classification of military-age youths must be delivered to Congress by February 9.

NOTE

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